BRITISH COLUMBIA

BCSTATS
Ministry of Finance and
Corporate Relations

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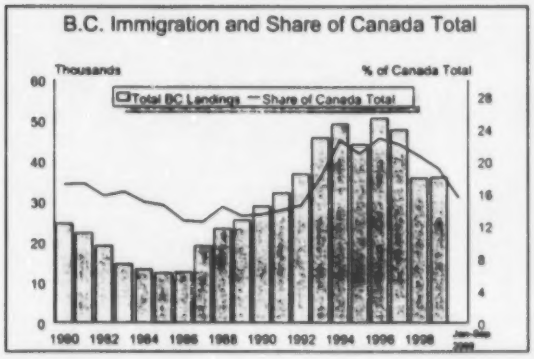
Immigration Highlights – Third Quarter 2000

B.C.'s share of immigrants continued to decline in the third quarter of 2000 . . .

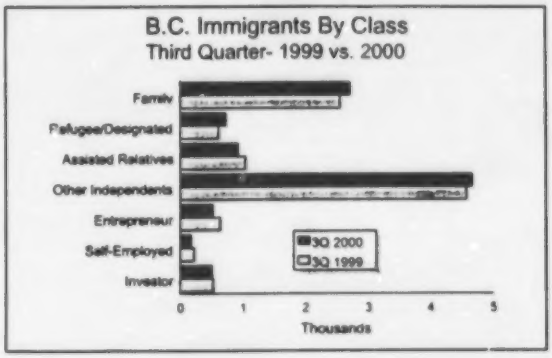
Immigrant landings in B.C. during the third quarter of 2000 totaled 10,221 persons, almost equal to the 10,172 persons landed during the third quarter last year. However, total landings for Canada were 66,007 persons, a significant increase (22.7%) from the 53,814 persons recorded during the same period of 1999. The result was a decline in the B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigrant landings from 18.9% recorded in the third quarter of 1999 to 15.5% in 2000.

While relatively more immigrants have chosen to settle in Ontario and Quebec recently, B.C. is still the second most popular destination for immigrants. During the third quarter of 2000, Ontario received the greatest number of immigrants at 39,736 with Quebec ranked third at 9,070 immigrants.



Skilled workers and sponsored family members formed the majority of immigrants . . .

Family reunification and filling labour market needs have always been major themes in Canadian immigration policy. As a result, immigrants admitted under the Family, Assisted Relatives, and Other Independents classes have dominated the other classes of immigrants to Canada and British Columbia. Of all landings to B.C. during the third quarter of 2000, 54.7% were in the Assisted Relatives or Other Independents Classes, and 26.6% were in the Family Class.



B.C. is the favoured destination for business immigrants . . .

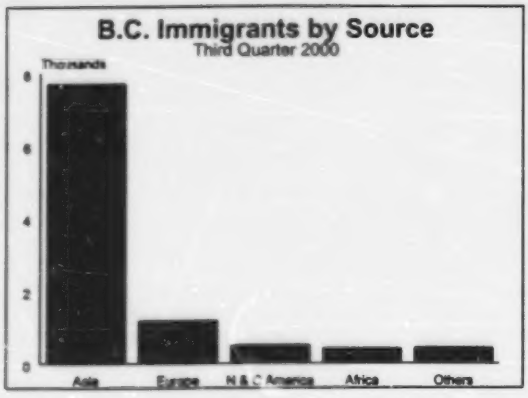
Although the number of immigrants arriving under the Business Immigration Program has been declining recently, B.C. is still the favoured province for many business immigrants. Compared to other provinces, B.C. tends to receive a relatively higher share of immigrants in the business classes. During the third quarter of 2000, B.C. attracted 28.0% of all entrepreneur immigrants and 30.6% of all investor immigrants that arrived in Canada. The majority of business immigrants were from Asia. Business immigrants from China, Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong accounted for almost two-thirds of all B.C. immigrants arriving under the Entrepreneur, Investor and Self Employed classes during the third quarter of 2000.

B.C. receives a relatively lower number of refugee immigrants . . .

Compared to other provinces, B.C. receives a much lower share of refugees and immigrants in the Designated classes. During the third quarter of 2000, B.C. received a total of 726 refugees. This represents less than 9% of the total for Canada, which was a disproportionally lower share when compared to the overall immigrant share of 15.5%.

Asia is still the leading source . . .

Asian immigrants represented 75.4% of all landings in B.C. during the third quarter of 2000. European immigrants, which were the second top source of immigrants to B.C., accounted for only 11.8% of all landings to the province. Over this period, the top five source countries of immigrants to B.C. were all in Asia. China Mainland, India, the Philippines, Taiwan, and South Korea have been the top five source countries in each of the last three quarters.



Most immigrants settled in the Greater Vancouver Area . . .

More than three in every four immigrants who landed in B.C. during the third quarter of 2000 reported an intended destination within the Greater Vancouver area. A relatively higher proportion of immigrants from non-Asian countries settled outside the Greater Vancouver area.

Previously Released Feature Articles

Sep 2000	*Occupations of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Jun 2000	*Recent Change in British Columbia Immigration Levels (An Update)*
Feb 2000	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants (continued)*
Nov 1999	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants*
Aug 1999	*Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants (continued)*
Jun 1999	*Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants*
Feb 1999	*Immigrants to B.C. from China-Mainland*
Oct 1998	*Interprovincial Mobility of Immigrants*
Jul 1998	*Foreign Students Studying in British Columbia*
Apr 1998	*B.C. Immigrant Population, Ethnicity, and Language*
Jan 1998	*A Tale of Three Immigrant Cities*
Oct 1997	*Immigration from APEC Members*
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Apr 1997	*Proposed New Immigrant Investor Program*
Jan 1997	*English Language of Recent Immigrants*
Jan 1997	*Team Canada's Mission to South Korea, the Philippines and Thailand*
Oct 1996	*Immigration Visas Issued Overseas to B.C. Immigrants*

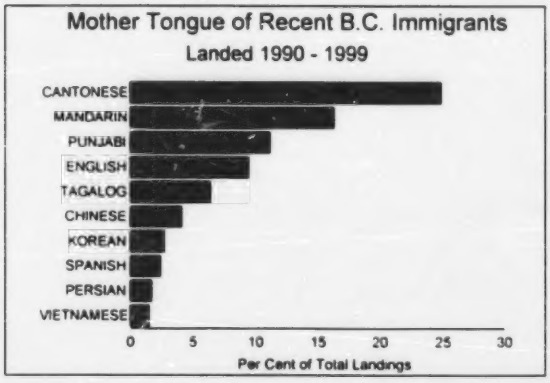
101-03187

Special Feature: Mother Tongue of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia

During the period 1990 to 1999, B.C. attracted over 400 thousand immigrants from all over the world. Most of these immigrants speak English as a second language. . . .

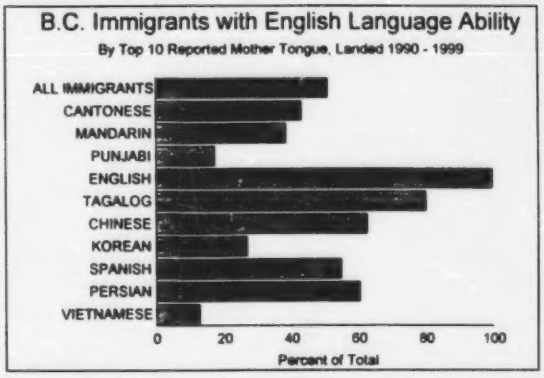
Mother tongue (or home language) is the usual language immigrants speak at home before and after they arrived in Canada. While most non-English speaking immigrants will eventually learn English, understanding the mother tongue of immigrants is important when providing settlement/integration services as well as when marketing services and products to immigrants.

Over the ten years period between 1990 and 1999, B.C. attracted a large number of immigrants from Asia, and in particular Hong Kong, Taiwan, and India. As a result, Chinese and East Indian languages have been the most reported mother tongues for immigrants arrived during the period. Of the top ten languages spoken at home, eight were Asian languages. Cantonese, Mandarin, and Punjabi were consistently the top three in each year over the period.



It should be noted that mother tongue is more accurate than ethnicity or country of last permanent residence when analyzing language characteristics of recent immigrants due to fact that immigrants from the same country may speak completely different languages or dialects. For example, more than ten different languages were reported as the mother tongue of immigrants from India.

Another important aspect when analyzing the mother tongue of immigrants is the relationship to the English language ability of immigrants at the time of their landing. While there is no reason to assume that non-English immigrants who speak a certain language at home are more proficient in English, significant variations in English language ability do exist between immigrants in different home language groups.



English language ability of immigrants at the time of landing is largely related to the immigrants' exposure to English language before they came to Canada. Many countries, while the native language is non-English, have exposure to the English language through their education system, business practices, and other influences. For example, among immigrants from Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong who usually speak dialects of Chinese at home, those from Hong Kong tend to have a relatively higher English proficiency. This is due to the fact that English had been Hong Kong's official language before 1997 and also was the primary language used in the education system.

Since settlement and consumer services are utilized differently by immigrants admitted under different classes, it is also useful to understand the variation of mother tongues spoken by immigrants in different classes. Immigration classes can be divided into three main categories: Business Immigrants that include the Entrepreneur, Investor and Self-Employed Classes; Family and Humanitarian immigrants

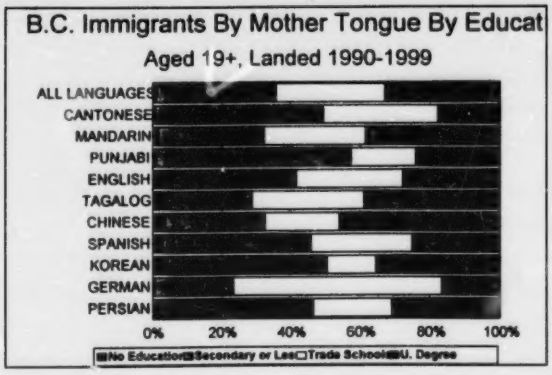
that include the Family and Refugee Classes; and skilled worker immigrants that includes the Assisted Relatives and Other Independent Classes. As expected, a relatively higher proportion of recent immigrants in the business classes speak Chinese. This is because a very high percentage of business immigrants were from Hong Kong and Taiwan over the study period. On the other hand, most refugee immigrants who arrived over the past 10 years speak Serbo-Croatian, Spanish or Persian.

B.C. Immigrants By Class By Mother Tongue
Landed 1990-1999

Family		Business		Skilled Worker		Refugee	
Punjabi	29.8%	Cantonese	39.9%	Cantonese	21.1%	Serbo-Croatia	12.4%
Cantonese	20.2%	Mandarin	31.7%	Mandarin	20.4%	Spanish	12.0%
English	11.3%	Korean	7.2%	English	12.3%	Persian	9.7%
Tagalog	6.4%	Chinese	4.3%	Tagalog	10.5%	Vietnamese	8.5%
Mandarin	5.6%	English	3.7%	Chinese	6.5%	Cantonese	5.9%
All Others	26.7%	All Others	13.3%	All Others	29.2%	All Others	51.6%

Comparing education level and mother tongue of immigrants indicates that significant variations exist in education attainment between those who speak different home languages. For all immigrants aged 19 or older at time of landing, the distribution was relatively even among those who had secondary or less schooling, trade school education, and university degree. The overall proportion having no formal education was less than one percent. However, among immigrants in the top 10 mother tongues, a relatively higher proportion of those who speak Korean, English, Tagalog, and Chinese (other than Cantonese or Mandarin) reported to have no formal education qualification.

On the other hand, a relatively higher portion of Chinese and Tagalog speaking immigrants reported to have a university degree at time of landing. However, it is important to note that education qualifications as reported by immigrants could have a different equivalency to the Canadian.



In summary, B.C. attracts immigrants from many different countries who speak a vast diversity of languages. However, due to the high concentration of immigrants arriving from a few countries, the top 10 languages account for more than 80 percent of all immigrants landed between 1990 and 1999. With non-English speaking immigrants continuing to be the dominating source of new comers arriving B.C., the multi-lingual mosaic of the province will continue to challenge immigrant services providers.

B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
July to September, 2000
Total Landings: 10,221 Persons

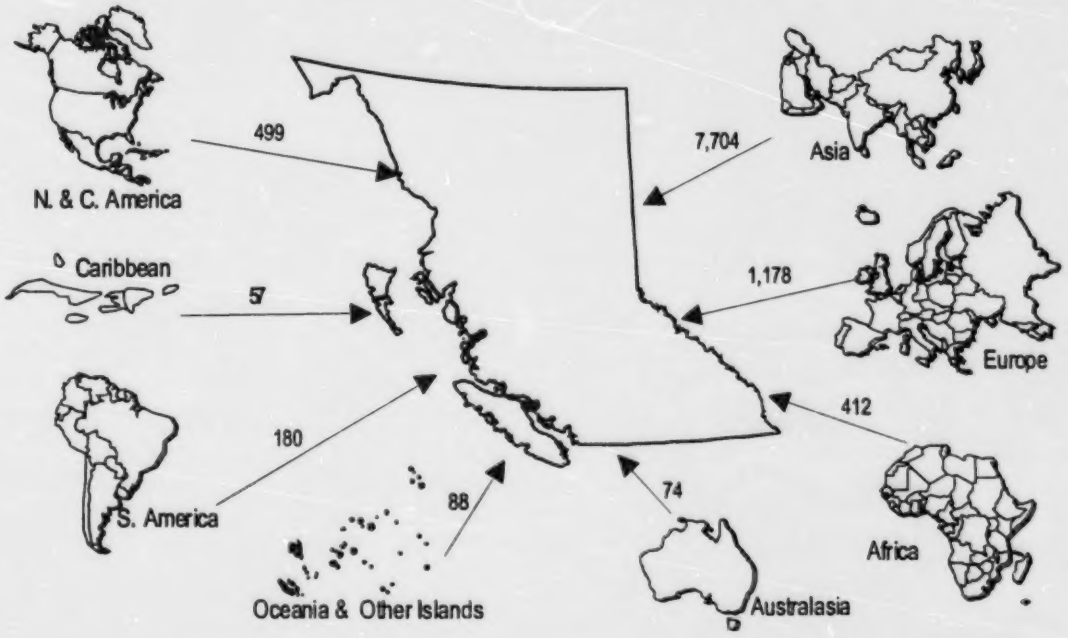


Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - July to September, 2000

SOURCE	Vancouver Area	Rest of B.C. *	Total B.C.	Canada	B.C. as a % of Canada
Europe	809	369	1,178	12,135	9.7%
Africa	328	84	412	5,978	6.9%
Asia	6,390	1,314	7,704	40,703	18.9%
China-Mainland	2,492	175	2,667	9,917	26.9%
India	689	507	1,196	7,238	16.5%
Taiwan	483	92	575	944	60.9%
Hong Kong	212	65	277	817	33.9%
Australasia	39	35	74	255	29.0%
N & C America	358	141	499	2,396	20.8%
U.S.A.	187	103	290	1,513	19.2%
Caribbean	39	18	57	2,215	2.6%
South America	152	28	180	2,037	8.8%
Oceania	49	39	88	204	43.1%
Not Stated	27	1	29	84	34.5%
All Areas	**8,191**	**2,029**	**10,221**	**66,007**	**15.5%**

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination. Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area.*

Source: BC STATS,
Date: December, 2000

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

- British Columbia -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	Grand Total
1987	7,745	2,206	9,951	1,225	4,407	1,775	242	186	7,835	1,100	18,886
1988	7,585	2,407	9,992	1,443	6,660	2,966	286	514	11,869	1,244	23,105
1989	8,493	2,618	11,111	1,593	6,742	3,191	288	952	12,766	1,386	25,263
1990	10,556	2,612	13,168	2,222	6,247	3,560	430	2,011	14,470	1,454	29,092
1991	12,683	3,243	15,926	2,148	6,226	2,913	328	2,784	14,399	1,957	32,282
1992	15,082	2,984	18,066	2,437	4,885	3,952	480	4,523	16,277	2,602	36,945
1993	18,423	1,487	19,910	3,377	7,277	4,071	674	6,866	22,265	3,735	45,910
1994	17,492	1,544	19,036	5,985	9,043	4,170	744	6,292	26,234	3,820	49,090
1995	15,300	1,989	17,289	7,819	11,776	3,494	956	3,019	27,064	156	44,509
1996	14,282	3,043	17,325	8,545	16,805	4,232	1,562	3,447	34,591	107	52,023
1997	12,876	2,459	15,335	7,201	18,458	3,335	1,249	2,256	32,499	18	47,852
1998	11,074	2,343	13,417	3,792	14,553	1,918	747	1,568	22,578	0	35,995
1999	10,984	1,999	12,983	3,217	15,886	1,866	659	1,472	23,100	9	36,092
1999/1	2,586	538	3,124	660	3,495	427	148	316	5,046	4	8,174
1999/2	2,895	469	3,364	878	3,975	430	144	304	5,731	-	9,095
1999/3	2,558	613	3,171	1,040	4,571	636	226	528	7,001	-	10,172
1999/4	2,945	379	3,324	639	3,845	373	141	324	5,322	5	8,651
2000/1	2,485	420	2,905	746	4,097	397	145	316	5,701	-	8,606
2000/2	2,839	656	3,495	844	4,169	497	167	289	5,966	-	9,461
2000/3	2,716	726	3,442	921	4,667	516	170	505	6,779	-	10,221

- Canada -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	Grand Total
1987	53,567	21,468	75,035	12,282	50,963	8,449	2,303	301	74,298	2,666	151,999
1988	51,164	26,731	77,895	15,507	49,847	11,360	2,690	1,024	80,428	3,171	161,494
1989	60,629	36,855	97,484	21,434	51,492	12,940	2,304	2,271	90,441	3,568	191,493
1990	74,068	40,232	114,300	25,594	54,277	12,392	1,980	4,251	98,494	3,602	216,396
1991	86,888	54,056	140,944	22,309	48,070	9,964	1,958	5,252	87,553	4,247	232,744
1992	100,663	52,355	153,018	20,030	47,838	15,873	2,820	9,695	96,256	5,543	254,817
1993	112,575	30,643	143,218	23,032	50,017	16,707	3,392	12,625	105,773	7,750	256,741
1994	94,089	20,456	114,545	27,498	47,465	14,193	2,744	10,481	102,381	7,437	224,363
1995	77,230	28,530	105,760	29,286	57,810	11,406	2,854	5,135	106,491	301	212,552
1996	68,293	32,192	100,485	28,878	74,073	11,910	4,375	6,176	125,412	147	226,044
1997	59,890	27,659	87,549	25,490	83,008	10,406	3,927	5,594	128,425	46	216,020
1998	50,795	25,373	76,168	14,957	69,253	6,617	2,625	4,534	97,986	8	174,162
1999	55,232	25,413	80,645	14,778	81,442	6,153	2,593	4,264	109,230	9	189,884
1999/1	11,643	6,563	18,206	2,837	16,134	1,319	577	1,049	21,916	4	40,126
1999/2	14,378	5,791	20,169	3,820	20,668	1,401	612	861	27,362	-	47,531
1999/3	14,101	5,743	19,844	4,801	24,742	2,120	847	1,460	33,970	-	53,814
1999/4	15,110	7,316	22,426	3,320	19,898	1,313	557	894	25,982	5	48,413
2000/1	12,440	5,588	18,028	3,156	21,142	1,524	592	1,081	27,495	-	45,523
2000/2	15,447	7,180	22,627	4,887	26,877	1,493	710	1,198	35,165	-	57,792
2000/3	16,165	8,287	24,452	5,992	31,347	1,842	722	1,652	41,555	-	66,007

British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	Grand Total
1987	14.5%	10.3%	13.3%	10.0%	8.6%	21.0%	10.5%	61.8%	10.5%	41.3%	12.4%
1988	14.8%	9.0%	12.8%	9.3%	13.4%	26.1%	10.6%	50.2%	14.8%	39.2%	14.3%
1989	14.0%	7.1%	11.4%	7.4%	13.1%	24.7%	12.5%	41.9%	14.1%	38.8%	13.2%
1990	14.3%	6.5%	11.5%	8.7%	11.5%	28.7%	21.7%	47.3%	14.7%	40.4%	13.4%
1991	14.6%	6.0%	11.3%	9.6%	13.0%	29.2%	16.8%	53.0%	16.4%	46.1%	13.9%
1992	15.0%	5.7%	11.8%	12.2%	10.2%	24.9%	17.0%	46.7%	16.9%	46.9%	14.5%
1993	16.4%	4.9%	13.9%	14.7%	14.5%	24.4%	19.9%	54.4%	21.0%	48.2%	17.9%
1994	18.6%	7.5%	16.6%	21.8%	19.1%	29.4%	27.1%	60.0%	25.6%	51.4%	21.9%
1995	19.8%	7.0%	16.3%	26.7%	20.4%	30.6%	33.5%	58.8%	25.4%	51.8%	20.9%
1996	20.9%	9.5%	17.2%	29.6%	22.7%	35.5%	35.7%	55.8%	27.6%	72.8%	23.0%
1997	21.5%	8.9%	17.5%	28.3%	22.2%	32.0%	31.8%	40.3%	25.3%	39.1%	22.2%
1998	21.8%	9.2%	17.6%	25.4%	21.0%	29.0%	28.5%	34.6%	23.0%	0.0%	20.7%
1999	19.9%	7.9%	16.1%	21.8%	19.5%	30.3%	25.4%	34.5%	21.1%	100.0%	19.0%
1999/1	22.2%	8.2%	17.2%	23.3%	21.7%	32.4%	25.6%	30.1%	23.0%	100.0%	20.4%
1999/2	20.1%	8.1%	16.7%	23.0%	19.2%	30.7%	23.5%	35.3%	20.9%	-	19.1%
1999/3	18.1%	10.7%	16.0%	21.7%	18.5%	30.0%	26.7%	36.2%	20.6%	-	18.9%
1999/4	19.5%	5.2%	14.8%	19.2%	19.3%	28.4%	25.3%	36.2%	20.5%	100.0%	17.9%
2000/1	20.0%	7.5%	16.1%	23.6%	19.4%	26.0%	24.5%	29.2%	20.7%	-	18.9%
2000/2	18.4%	9.1%	15.4%	17.3%	15.5%	33.3%	23.5%	24.1%	17.0%	-	16.4%
2000/3	16.8%	8.8%	14.1%	15.4%	14.9%	28.0%	23.5%	30.6%	16.3%	-	15.5%

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *December, 2000*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Immigration by Destination by Class
July - September, 2000

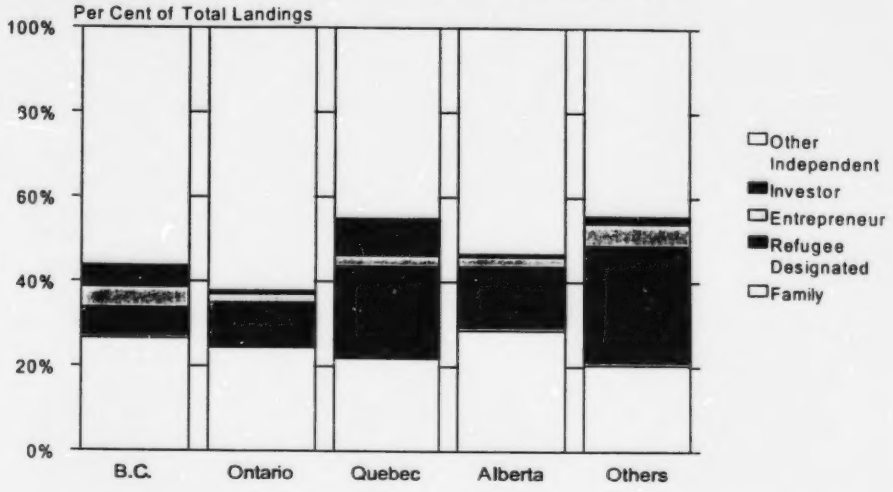


Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

Province	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	Grand Total
1999											
NFLD	64	159	223	11	183	1	1	6	202	-	425
P.E.I.	32	68	100	-	12	7	9	11	39	-	139
N.S.	330	261	591	61	522	317	49	68	1,017	-	1,608
N.B.	169	151	320	36	287	12	9	8	352	-	672
Que	7,538	7,581	15,119	448	10,212	1,221	288	1,897	14,066	-	29,185
Ont	30,360	12,592	42,952	9,695	47,346	2,303	1,081	684	61,109	-	104,061
Man	1,025	772	1,797	264	1,477	38	128	5	1,912	-	3,709
Sask	451	510	961	89	574	27	49	23	762	-	1,723
Alta	4,175	1,309	5,484	948	4,881	352	309	91	6,581	-	12,065
B.C.	10,984	1,999	12,983	3,217	15,886	1,866	659	1,472	23,100	9	36,092
Territories	44	4	48	9	61	6	12	-	88	-	136
Not Stated	28	2	30	-	34	5	-	-	39	-	69
Canada	55,200	25,408	80,608	14,778	81,475	6,155	2,594	4,265	109,267	9	189,884
2000 Third Quarter											
NFLD	26	47	73	2	47	-	-	-	49	-	122
P.E.I.	11	34	45	3	14	-	-	2	19	-	64
N.S.	90	88	178	52	114	118	12	24	320	-	498
N.B.	35	115	150	6	76	2	7	1	92	-	242
Que	1,989	1,966	3,955	174	3,823	241	95	782	5,115	-	9,070
Ont	9,703	4,167	13,870	4,286	20,113	834	341	292	25,866	-	39,736
Man	289	343	632	91	594	23	27	-	735	-	1,367
Sask	104	184	288	28	186	7	8	20	249	-	537
Alta	1,168	614	1,782	429	1,698	101	62	24	2,314	-	4,096
B.C.	2,716	726	3,442	921	4,667	516	170	505	6,779	-	10,221
Territories	13	-	13	-	7	-	-	2	9	-	22
Not Stated	21	3	24	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	32
Canada	16,165	8,287	24,452	5,992	31,347	1,842	722	1,652	41,555	-	66,007

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *December, 2000*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source by Class

July - September, 2000

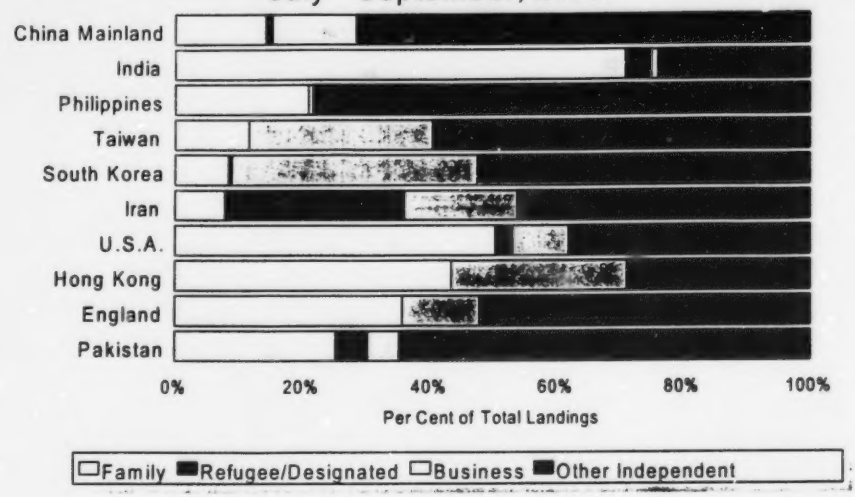


Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, July - September, 2000

	Social & Humanitarian			Economic						
Province	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Grand Total
World Area										
Europe	319	216	535	96	477	27	66	5	671	1,206
Africa	66	89	155	56	192	4	3	3	258	413
Asia	1,958	315	2,273	719	3,694	446	82	490	5,431	7,704
Australasia	40	-	40	-	30	3	1	-	34	74
N&C America	205	85	290	16	144	24	18	7	209	499
Caribbean	30	2	32	12	13	-	-	-	25	57
S. America	41	15	56	7	109	8	-	-	124	180
Oceania & Isl.	57	4	61	15	8	4	-	-	27	88
Top 20 Source Countries										
China Mainland	378	29	407	1,757	153	70	11	269	2,260	2,667
India	847	48	895	203	85	4	5	4	301	1,196
The Philippines	169	-	169	478	157	6	-	-	641	810
Taiwan	67	-	67	256	87	65	31	69	508	575
South Korea	47	3	50	255	37	149	7	57	505	555
Iran	30	107	137	135	42	56	6	6	245	382
U.S.A.	146	8	154	102	9	7	16	3	137	291
Hong Kong	120	-	120	44	36	34	6	37	157	277
England	85	-	85	92	33	-	29	-	154	239
Pakistan	55	11	66	121	21	6	-	5	153	219
Yugoslavia	12	134	146	22	14	-	-	-	36	182
South Africa	20	-	20	123	24	4	2	3	156	176
Japan	69	-	69	73	2	7	4	9	95	164
United Arab Emirates	2	-	2	59	34	16	5	9	123	125
Romania	27	5	32	76	11	-	-	-	87	119
Indonesia	10	8	18	54	15	11	-	17	97	115
Mexico	33	19	52	36	7	11	-	4	58	110
Singapore	5	-	5	53	15	6	7	2	83	88
Germany	25	1	26	22	6	6	21	2	57	83
Fiji	55	4	59	5	15	4	-	-	24	83
All Others	514	349	863	701	118	54	20	9	902	1,765
All Sources	**2,716**	**726**	**3,442**	**4,667**	**921**	**516**	**170**	**505**	**6,779**	**10,221**

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *December, 2000*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

GLOSSARY

Assisted Relatives Class-Includes relatives (distant) who, like all independent immigrants, are assessed against economic selection criteria, but also receive "points" because family members already in Canada are willing to help them become established.

Business Immigrants-Immigrants in the Entrepreneur, Investor, or Self-employed Class.

Convention Refugees-Includes those persons who meet the definition specified by the United Nations Refugee Convention.

Dependent Classes-Include those classes of immigrant who require sponsorship in Canada.

Designated Class-Includes those persons assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria who do not qualify as convention refugees under the United Nations' definition of refugees. In this Highlights, Designated Class also includes persons under the Deferred Removal Order Class in which landed immigrant status was granted to immigration applicants or unqualified refugee claimants after a deportation decision was revoked.

Economic Immigrants-Immigrants in the Assisted Relatives, Other Independents, Entrepreneur, Self-employed, or Investor Class.

Entrepreneur Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada creating or maintaining employment for more than one Canadian citizen.

Family Class-Includes spouses, fiancés, dependent children, and parents or grandparents sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

Independent Classes-Include those classes of immigrant who do not require sponsorship in Canada.

Investor Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) with a proven track record and substantial net worth who are willing to make a large investment for at least three years in specified activities that will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities in Canada.

Landed Immigrants-Immigrants who are granted permanent resident status in Canada, and who have actually entered Canada.

Other Independents-Includes those persons selected on the basis of the "point system", which measures the potential for successful establishment in Canada.

Retired Class-For immigration purposes a retiree is an independent immigrant (i.e. without sponsorship) 55 year or older with sufficient funds to maintain an adequate life style without government aid while living in Canada. This class has been eliminated in August 1991. Current landings in this class were immigrants who started the application process prior to the removal of this class.

Self Employed Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish a business in Canada that will employ him/herself, and will make a significant contribution to the economy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of Finance and
Corporate Relations

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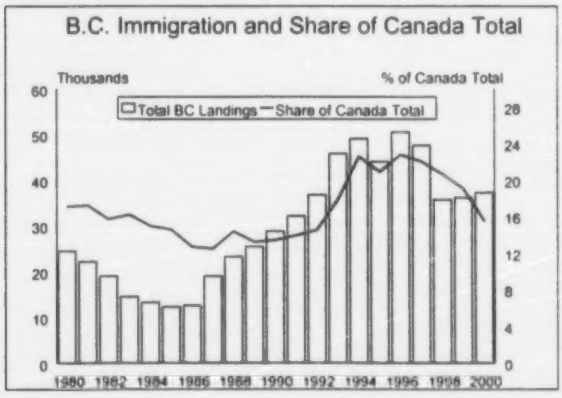
Immigration Highlights – Fourth Quarter 2000

B.C. immigrant landings remained steady during the year of 2000 . . .

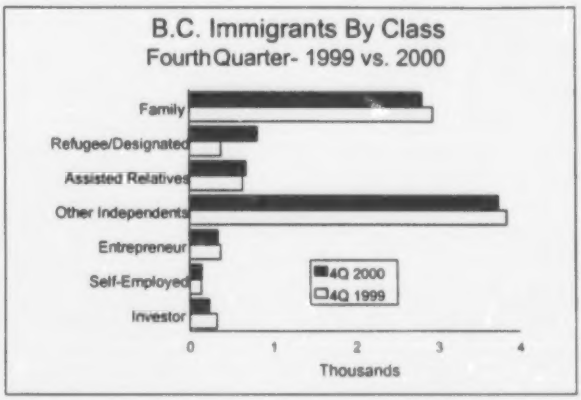
Immigrant landings in B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2000 totaled 8,770 persons. This almost equates to the 8,651 persons landed during the same quarter last year. However, total landings for Canada were 56,627 persons, a significant increase (17%) from the 48,413 persons recorded during the same period of 1999. The result was a decline in the B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigrant landings from 17.9% recorded in the fourth quarter of 1999 to 15.5% in 2000. Total immigrant landings for the year 2000 were 37,125 for B.C. and 226,379 for Canada.

While relatively more immigrants have chosen to settle in Ontario and Quebec recently, B.C. is still the second most popular destination for immigrants who arrived in 2000. During the year, Ontario received the greatest number of immigrants at 133,101 with Quebec ranked third at 32,339 immigrants.



Skilled workers and sponsored family members formed the majority of immigrants . . .

Family reunification and filling labour market needs have always been major themes in Canadian immigration policy. As a result, immigrants admitted under the Family, Assisted Relatives, and Other Independents classes have dominated the other classes of immigrants to Canada and British Columbia. Of all landings to B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2000, 50.4% were in the Assisted Relatives or Other Independents Classes, and 32.1% were in the Family Class.



B.C. is the favoured destination for business immigrants . . .

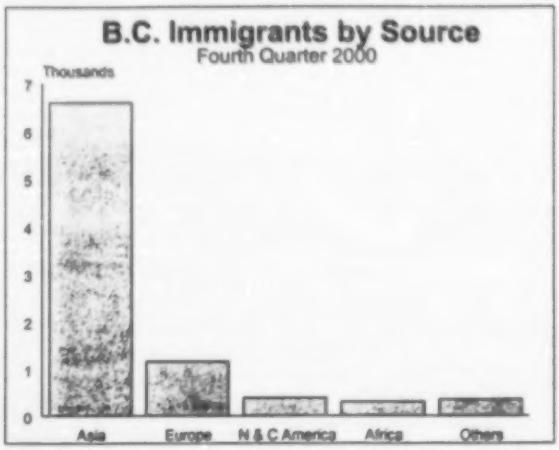
Although the number of immigrants arriving under the Business Immigration Program has been declining recently, B.C. is still the favoured province for many business immigrants. Compared to other provinces, B.C. tends to receive a relatively higher share of immigrants in the business classes. During the fourth quarter of 2000, B.C. attracted 25.1% of all immigrants admitted under the Business Immigration Program which included the Entrepreneur Class and Investor Class. The majority of business immigrants came from Asia, in particular South Korea, Taiwan, and China Mainland.

B.C. receives a relatively lower number of refugee immigrants . . .

Compared to other provinces, B.C. receives a much lower share of refugees and immigrants in the Designated classes. During the fourth quarter of 2000, B.C. received a total of 817 refugees. This represents less than 9% of the total for Canada, which was a disproportionally lower share when compared to the overall immigrant share of 15.5%.

Asia is still the leading source . . .

During the fourth quarter of 2000, three out of every four immigrants to B.C. came from Asia. European immigrants, which were the second top source of immigrants to B.C., accounted for only 13% of all landings to the province. Over this period, the top five source countries of immigrants to B.C. were all in Asia. China Mainland, India, the Philippines, South Korea and Taiwan have been the top five source countries during 2000.



Most immigrants settled in the Greater Vancouver Area . . .

More than three-quarters of immigrants who landed in B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2000 reported an intended destination within the Greater Vancouver area. A relatively higher proportion of immigrants from non-Asian countries settled outside the Greater Vancouver area.

Previously Released Feature Articles

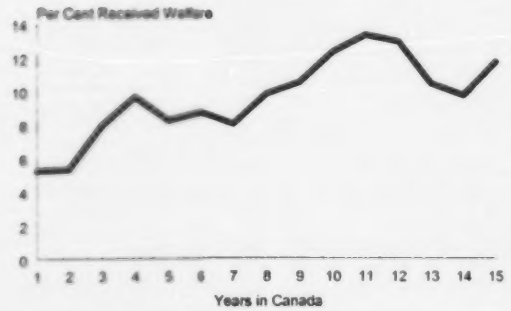
Dec 2000	*Mother Tongue of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Sep 2000	*Occupations of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Jun 2000	*Recent Change in British Columbia Immigration Levels (An Update)*
Feb 2000	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants (continued)*
Nov 1999	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants*
Aug 1999	*Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants (continued)*
Jun 1999	*Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants*
Feb 1999	*Immigrants to B.C. from China-Mainland*
Oct 1998	*Interprovincial Mobility of Immigrants*
Jul 1998	*Foreign Students Studying in British Columbia*
Apr 1998	*B.C. Immigrant Population, Ethnicity, and Language*
Jan 1998	*A Tale of Three Immigrant Cities*
Oct 1997	*Immigration from APEC Members*
Jul 1997	*Immigration from Hong Kong After the 1997 Handover*
Apr 1997	*Proposed New Immigrant Investor Program*
Jan 1997	*English Language of Recent Immigrants*
Jan 1997	*Team Canada's Mission to South Korea, the Philippines and Thailand*
Oct 1996	*Immigration Visas Issued Overseas to B.C. Immigrants*

Contrary to the general belief that immigrants are more likely to depend on welfare benefits during their initial settlement period, statistics show that immigrants who have been in Canada between 10 and 12 years are more likely to receive welfare benefits ...

Approximately 8.4 per cent of the B.C. immigrant population (aged 15+) who came to Canada between 1980 and 1995 received welfare benefits during the 1995 tax year. This proportion was much lower than the 14.2 per cent observed for the immigrant population in the whole country. The average annual welfare income reported during 1995 was $6,226 for immigrants in B.C. and $7,216 for immigrants in Canada. Welfare programs are primarily administered under provincial or municipal jurisdictions and hence cross province comparisons are sometimes not valid. As a result, this article focuses mainly on characteristics of the portion of B.C. immigrant population who reported any welfare income for the 1995 tax year and who arrived in the country during the 1980-1995 period.

The degree to which immigrants depend on welfare benefits is affected by a number of factors. These may include the background of immigrants upon arrival in Canada and changes in their financial, family and health status while in Canada, as well as the state of the economy and job market. In general, immigrants who have been in Canada for about 10 to 12 years are relatively more likely to receive welfare benefits than those who have been in Canada for a shorter or longer period.

Per Cent B.C. Immigrants on Welfare in 1995
By Year in Canada after Landing



New Data Makes Studies of Mobility and Performance after Landing Possible

New studies are made possible by using data available from the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) developed jointly by Statistics Canada and Citizenship and Immigration Canada. This database is created by combining income tax records from Revenue Canada and immigration records for a sample of immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1980 and 1995. By comparing an immigrant's province of initial landing and the province of residence as indicated on the same immigrant's tax return, interprovincial mobility of this immigrant can be determined. Also, indicators can be developed to examine certain characteristics of immigrants, such as their earnings, for a period after they arrived in Canada.

The sample in the database is large enough to be representative for the general immigrant population who landed between 1980 and 1995. For example, the actual number of immigrants aged 15 and older who landed in B.C. between 1980 and 1995 was about 347,789 persons. The sample contained within the IMDB was 194,565 immigrants, about 56% of the actual total landings. This is the fifth feature article utilizing the IMDB.

It is generally believed that immigrants in the refugee and designated classes tend to rely more on welfare benefits than those in other classes due to a possible lack of financial assets, supporting relatives or even job skills. However, examining how long the immigrant welfare recipients have been in Canada reveals an interesting fact about welfare usage by different classes of immigrants. While a very high percentage of refugee immigrants received welfare benefits initially after landing, refugee immigrants gradually became less dependent on welfare payments as they become more established in Canada.

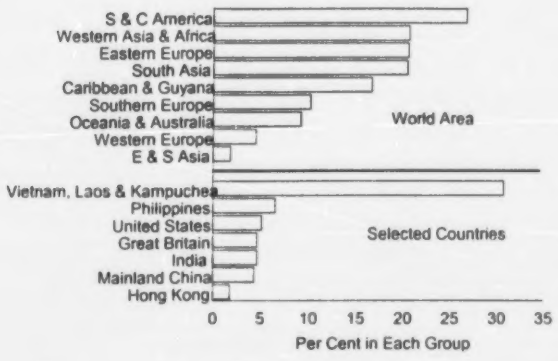
On the other hand, for immigrants in other classes, especially family classes, the proportion who were welfare recipients has grown larger the longer they have been in Canada. This observation might be explained in part by the fact that all immigrants admitted under the family classes were required to be sponsored by family members already in Canada. These family members are responsible for giving financial support for a period of up to ten years to

the relatives that they sponsored. During this period, welfare benefits received by the immigrants are accumulated as debt owed to the government. This might also explain the trend discussed earlier where a higher proportion of immigrants became welfare recipients 10 to 12 years after landing.

B.C. Welfare Receiving Immigrants By Class By Landed Year
1995 Tax Year

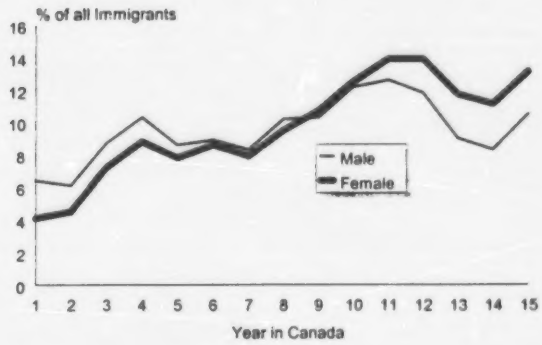
Comparing the origins of immigrants indicates that a relatively higher proportion of immigrant welfare recipients came from Eastern Europe, Western Asia, Africa and South/Central America. These world areas have been the main sources of refugee and designated immigrants to Canada over the past few decades and hence represented a relatively higher proportion of welfare recipients. In particular, more than 30 per cent of immigrants from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea reported having received welfare benefits in 1995.

B.C. Immigrant Welfare Recipients By Source
1995 Tax Year - Landed 1980-1995



Male immigrants are slightly more likely than their female counterparts to have received welfare benefits. In 1995, 52 per cent of immigrants who received welfare were men and 48 per cent women. However, female immigrants received a higher amount of welfare income than their male counterparts. Average annual welfare income reported was $6,667 for female and $5,823 for male immigrants. Also, relative to female immigrants, a higher proportion of male immigrants received welfare in their earlier years of settlement and lower levels later. During the study period, it was after living about eight years in Canada when female immigrants became more likely than male immigrants to be welfare recipients.

Per Cent B.C. Immigrants on Welfare - 1995
By Gender By Years in Canada



Other characteristics that seem to relate to welfare usage include the education and English language ability of immigrants. Statistics show that immigrants who had lower education levels at the time of arrival tended to be more likely to receive welfare benefits. Compared to the overall average of 8.4 per cent of all immigrants who received welfare, 12.2 per cent of those who had less than 10 years of education received welfare. All other immigrants who had 12 years or higher education represented less than the overall average in the welfare recipient group. Also, comparing immigrants by official language ability, those who had no English language ability at time of landing tended to be more likely to receive welfare benefits.

B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
October to December, 2000
Total Landings: 8,769 Persons

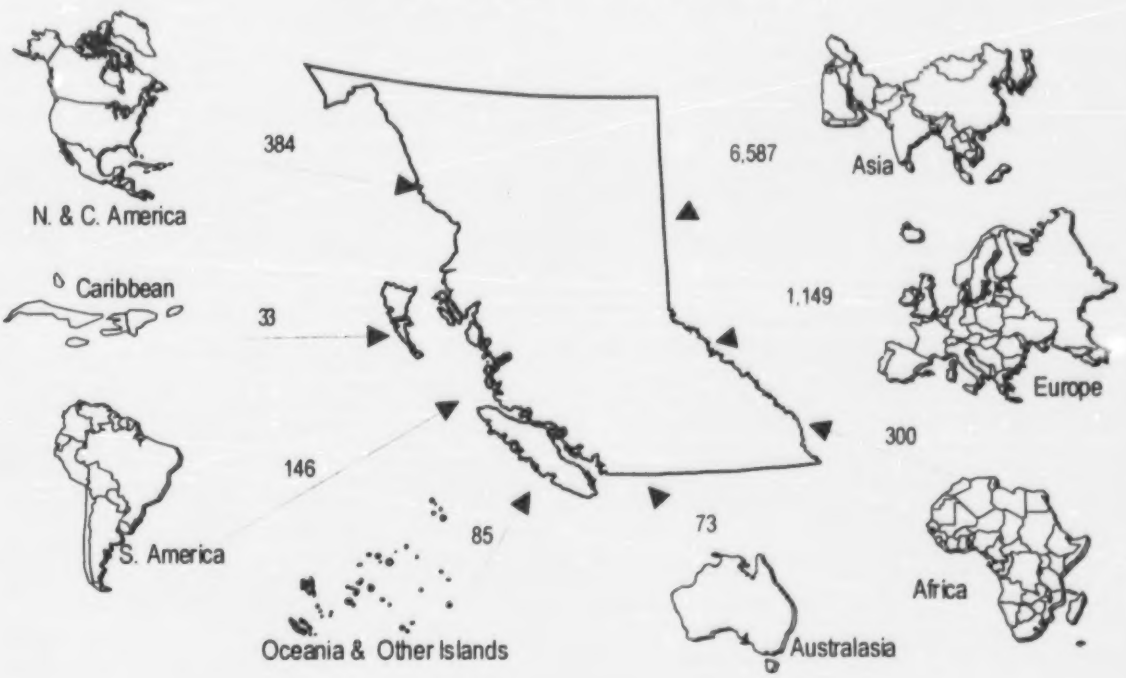


Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - October to December, 2000

SOURCE	Vancouver Area	Rest of B.C. *	Total B.C.	Canada	B.C. as a % of Canada
Europe	864	285	1,149	11,030	10.4%
Africa	204	96	300	5,306	5.7%
Asia	5,254	1,333	6,587	34,160	19.3%
China-Mainland	1,981	129	2,110	8,154	25.9%
India	833	667	1,500	7,227	20.8%
Taiwan	292	51	343	546	62.8%
Hong Kong	130	22	152	428	35.5%
Australasia	47	26	73	213	34.3%
N & C America	273	111	384	2,230	17.2%
U.S.A.	157	94	251	1,463	17.2%
Caribbean	22	11	33	1,818	1.8%
South America	128	18	146	1,616	9.0%
Oceania	43	42	85	182	46.7%
Not Stated	11	2	13	72	18.1%
All Areas	**6,846**	**1,924**	**8,770**	**56,627**	**15.5%**

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area*

Source: BC STATS,
Date: February, 2001

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

- British Columbia -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Social & Humanitarian: Refugee & Designated	Social & Humanitarian: Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Economic: Other Independents	Economic: Entre-preneurs	Economic: Self Employed	Economic: Investor	Economic: Total	Retired	Grand Total
1987	7,745	2,206	9,951	1,225	4,407	1,775	242	186	7,835	1,100	18,886
1988	7,586	2,407	9,993	1,443	6,661	2,966	286	514	11,870	1,244	23,107
1989	8,494	2,618	11,112	1,593	6,744	3,192	288	952	12,769	1,386	25,267
1990	10,556	2,616	13,172	2,222	6,247	3,560	430	2,011	14,470	1,454	29,096
1991	12,684	3,244	15,928	2,149	6,227	2,913	328	2,784	14,401	1,957	32,286
1992	15,094	2,989	18,083	2,437	4,889	3,961	480	4,524	16,291	2,603	36,977
1993	18,426	1,488	19,914	3,377	7,275	4,072	674	6,866	22,264	3,735	45,913
1994	17,495	1,544	19,039	5,985	9,044	4,171	744	6,292	26,236	3,820	49,095
1995	15,310	1,992	17,302	7,826	11,802	3,506	956	3,038	27,128	159	44,589
1996	14,282	3,043	17,325	8,544	16,805	4,232	1,562	3,447	34,590	107	52,022
1997	12,876	2,459	15,335	7,200	18,457	3,337	1,249	2,256	32,499	18	47,852
1998	11,062	2,347	13,409	3,792	14,545	1,917	747	1,601	22,602	0	36,011
1999	10,976	1,998	12,974	3,214	15,883	1,865	659	1,478	23,099	9	36,082
2000	10,874	2,622	13,496	3,197	16,693	1,755	628	1,356	23,629	0	37,125
1999/4	2,945	379	3,324	639	3,845	373	141	324	5,322	5	8,651
2000/1	2,485	420	2,905	746	4,097	398	145	316	5,702	-	8,607
2000/2	2,838	656	3,494	844	4,169	499	167	289	5,968	-	9,462
2000/3	2,737	729	3,466	927	4,684	520	172	517	6,820	-	10,286
2000/4	2,814	817	3,631	680	3,743	338	144	234	5,139	-	8,770

- Canada -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Social & Humanitarian: Refugee & Designated	Social & Humanitarian: Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Economic: Other Independents	Economic: Entre-preneurs	Economic: Self Employed	Economic: Investor	Economic: Total	Retired	Grand Total
1987	53,567	21,468	75,035	12,282	50,964	8,450	2,303	301	74,300	2,666	152,001
1988	51,165	26,736	77,901	15,507	49,847	11,360	2,690	1,024	80,428	3,171	161,500
1989	60,629	36,855	97,484	21,434	51,494	12,941	2,304	2,271	90,444	3,568	191,496
1990	74,067	40,232	114,299	25,594	54,279	12,392	1,980	4,251	98,496	3,602	216,397
1991	86,892	54,056	140,948	22,309	48,073	9,964	1,958	5,252	87,556	4,247	232,751
1992	100,667	52,354	153,021	20,030	47,838	15,873	2,820	9,695	96,256	5,543	254,820
1993	112,574	30,640	143,214	23,031	50,017	16,707	3,392	12,625	105,772	7,750	256,736
1994	94,091	20,455	114,546	27,500	47,472	14,193	2,744	10,481	102,390	7,437	224,373
1995	77,325	28,543	105,868	29,322	57,916	11,432	2,854	5,164	106,688	304	212,860
1996	68,293	32,192	100,485	28,878	74,073	11,909	4,375	6,176	125,411	147	226,043
1997	59,890	27,659	87,549	25,490	83,009	10,406	3,927	5,594	128,426	46	216,021
1998	50,795	25,373	76,168	14,957	69,253	6,617	2,625	4,534	97,986	8	174,162
1999	55,232	25,413	80,645	14,778	81,443	6,153	2,593	4,264	109,231	9	189,885
2000	60,246	30,344	90,590	18,338	103,847	6,164	2,519	4,921	135,789	-	226,379
1999/4	15,110	7,316	22,426	3,320	19,898	1,313	557	894	25,982	5	48,413
2000/1	12,440	5,588	18,028	3,156	21,144	1,524	592	1,081	27,497	-	45,525
2000/2	15,464	7,201	22,665	4,887	26,884	1,495	710	1,198	35,174	-	57,839
2000/3	16,299	8,347	24,646	6,015	31,492	1,847	724	1,664	41,742	-	66,388
2000/4	16,043	9,208	25,251	4,280	24,327	1,298	493	978	31,376	-	56,627

British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Social & Humanitarian: Refugee & Designated	Social & Humanitarian: Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Economic: Other Independents	Economic: Entre-preneurs	Economic: Self Employed	Economic: Investor	Economic: Total	Retired	Grand Total
1987	14.5%	10.3%	13.3%	10.0%	8.6%	21.0%	10.5%	61.8%	10.5%	41.3%	12.4%
1988	14.8%	9.0%	12.8%	9.3%	13.4%	26.1%	10.6%	50.2%	14.8%	39.2%	14.3%
1989	14.0%	7.1%	11.4%	7.4%	13.1%	24.7%	12.5%	41.9%	14.1%	38.8%	13.2%
1990	14.3%	6.5%	11.5%	8.7%	11.5%	28.7%	21.7%	47.3%	14.7%	40.4%	13.4%
1991	14.6%	6.0%	11.3%	9.6%	13.0%	29.2%	16.8%	53.0%	16.4%	46.1%	13.9%
1992	15.0%	5.7%	11.8%	12.2%	10.2%	25.0%	17.0%	46.7%	16.9%	47.0%	14.5%
1993	16.4%	4.9%	13.9%	14.7%	14.5%	24.4%	19.9%	54.4%	21.0%	48.2%	17.9%
1994	18.6%	7.5%	16.6%	21.8%	19.1%	29.4%	27.1%	60.0%	25.6%	51.4%	21.9%
1995	19.8%	7.0%	16.3%	26.7%	20.4%	30.7%	33.5%	58.8%	25.4%	52.3%	20.9%
1996	20.9%	9.5%	17.2%	29.6%	22.7%	35.5%	35.7%	55.8%	27.6%	72.8%	23.0%
1997	21.5%	8.9%	17.5%	28.2%	22.2%	32.1%	31.8%	40.3%	25.3%	39.1%	22.2%
1998	21.8%	9.2%	17.6%	25.4%	21.0%	29.0%	28.5%	35.3%	23.1%	0.0%	20.7%
1999	19.9%	7.9%	16.1%	21.7%	19.5%	30.3%	25.4%	34.7%	21.1%	100.0%	19.0%
2000	18.0%	8.6%	14.9%	17.4%	16.1%	28.5%	24.9%	27.6%	17.4%	-	16.4%
1999/4	19.5%	5.2%	14.8%	19.2%	19.3%	28.4%	25.3%	36.2%	20.5%	100.0%	17.9%
2000/1	20.0%	7.5%	16.1%	23.6%	19.4%	26.1%	24.5%	29.2%	20.7%	-	18.9%
2000/2	18.4%	9.1%	15.4%	17.3%	15.5%	33.4%	23.5%	24.1%	17.0%	-	16.4%
2000/3	16.8%	8.7%	14.1%	15.4%	14.9%	28.2%	23.8%	31.1%	16.3%	-	15.5%
2000/4	17.5%	8.9%	14.4%	15.9%	15.4%	26.0%	29.2%	23.9%	16.4%	-	15.5%

Source: BC STATS,
Date: February, 2001

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Immigration by Destination by Class
October - December, 2000

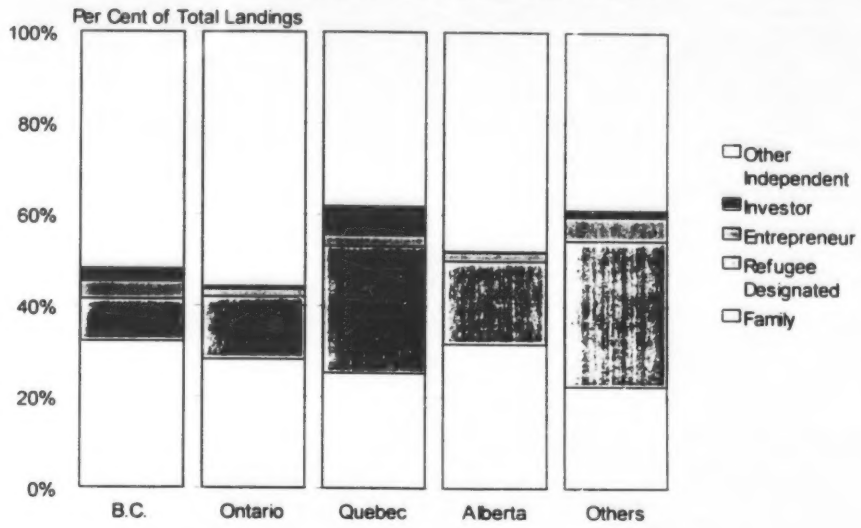


Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

Province	Social & Humanitarian			Economic							
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	Grand Total
2000											
NFLD	85	150	235	17	167	0	0	0	184	-	419
P.E.I.	33	105	138	8	30	4	1	3	46	-	184
N.S.	313	265	578	115	423	361	38	73	1,010	-	1,588
N.B.	145	276	421	19	262	29	18	13	341	-	762
Que	7,891	8,137	16,028	477	12,219	871	250	2,494	16,311	-	32,339
Ont	34,884	15,285	50,169	12,848	65,429	2,652	1,136	867	82,932	-	133,101
Man	1,054	1,018	2,072	222	2,126	53	99	12	2,512	-	4,584
Sask	410	638	1,048	104	632	18	26	39	819	-	1,867
Alta	4,434	1,841	6,275	1,329	5,788	414	318	58	7,907	-	14,182
B.C.	10,874	2,622	13,496	3,197	16,693	1,755	628	1,356	23,629	-	37,125
Territories	87	1	88	1	38	7	5	6	57	-	145
Not Stated	36	6	42	1	40	0	0	0	41	-	83
Canada	60,246	30,344	90,590	18,338	103,847	6,164	2,519	4,921	135,789	0	226,379
2000 Fourth Quarter											
NFLD	19	54	73	6	52	0	0	0	58	-	131
P.E.I.	5	41	46	5	6	0	0	0	11	-	57
N.S.	92	67	159	16	71	98	13	10	208	-	367
N.B.	37	80	117	6	73	11	0	5	95	-	212
Que	2,176	2,395	4,571	103	3,148	205	44	535	4,035	-	8,606
Ont	9,342	4,549	13,891	3,079	15,242	557	205	171	19,254	-	33,145
Man	282	292	574	40	435	15	22	5	517	-	1,091
Sask	87	238	325	37	126	0	9	13	185	-	510
Alta	1,166	671	1,837	307	1,402	71	56	5	1,841	-	3,678
B.C.	2,814	817	3,631	680	3,743	338	144	234	5,139	-	8,770
Territories	16	1	17	0	14	3	0	0	17	-	34
Not Stated	7	3	10	1	15	0	0	0	16	-	26
Canada	16,043	9,208	25,251	4,280	24,327	1,298	493	978	31,376	-	56,627

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *February, 2001*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source by Class

October - December, 2000

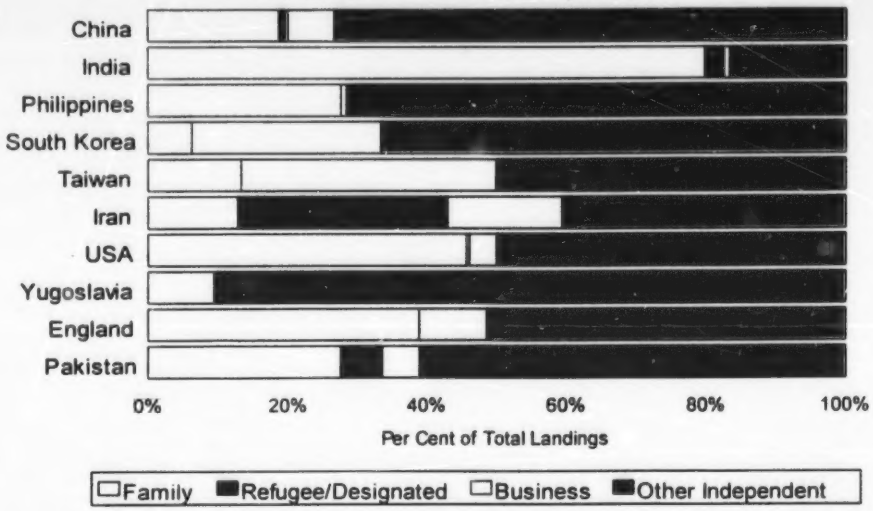


Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, October - December, 2000

Province	Social & Humanitarian			Economic						Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	
World Area										
Europe	256	294	550	53	467	36	37	6	599	1,149
Africa	59	85	144	42	86	15	13	-	156	300
Asia	2,195	349	2,544	557	2,903	272	89	222	4,043	6,587
Australasia	30	-	30	-	40	2	-	1	43	73
N&C America	156	47	203	7	162	5	5	3	182	385
Caribbean	14	-	14	1	18	-	-	-	19	33
S. America	35	36	71	6	59	8	-	2	75	146
Oceania & Isl.	67	-	67	13	5	-	-	-	18	85
Not Stated	2	6	8	1	3	-	-	-	4	12
Top 20 Source Countries										
China Mainland	390	28	418	128	1,424	30	9	101	1,692	2,110
India	1,195	41	1,236	75	176	13	-	-	264	1,500
The Philippines	181	-	181	108	365	5	-	-	478	659
South Korea	31	-	31	43	296	81	23	34	477	508
Taiwan	45	-	45	44	128	48	33	45	298	343
Iran	40	96	136	41	88	40	-	12	181	317
U.S.A.	115	1	116	-	126	2	5	3	136	252
Yugoslavia	18	153	171	6	17	-	-	-	23	194
England	68	-	68	10	80	9	8	-	107	175
Pakistan	41	9	50	20	71	2	1	5	99	149
Hong Kong	79	-	79	14	18	15	11	10	68	147
Japan	39	-	39	5	81	5	3	-	94	133
South Africa	20	1	21	25	57	11	13	-	106	127
Afghanistan	2	119	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
Germany	15	14	29	9	41	18	14	-	82	111
Indonesia	5	4	9	24	62	10	-	-	96	105
Russia	28	12	40	1	49	-	-	-	50	90
Romania	11	4	15	11	62	-	-	-	73	88
Fiji	65	-	65	12	-	-	-	-	12	77
Ukraine	17	3	20	1	51	-	-	-	52	72
All Others	409	332	741	103	551	49	24	24	751	1,492
All Sources	**2,814**	**817**	**3,631**	**680**	**3,743**	**338**	**144**	**234**	**5,139**	**8,770**

Source: *BC STATS.*
Date: *February, 2001*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada